

Kolmogorov widths under holomorphic mappings

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Abstract

If L is a bounded linear operator mapping the Banach space X into the Banach space Y and K is a compact set in X , then the Kolmogorov widths of the image $L(K)$ do not exceed those of K multiplied by the norm of L . We extend this result from linear maps to holomorphic mappings u from X to Y in the following sense: when the n widths of K are $O(n^{-r})$ for some $r > 1$, then those of $u(K)$ are $O(n^{-s})$ for any $s < r - 1$. We then use these results to prove various theorems about Kolmogorov widths of manifolds consisting of solutions to certain parametrized PDEs. Results of this type are important in the numerical analysis of reduced bases and other reduced modeling methods, since the best possible performance of such methods is governed by the rate of decay of the Kolmogorov widths of the solution manifold.

1 Introduction

In all that follows X and Y are complex Banach spaces. If K is a compact set in X , then the Kolmogorov n -width

$$d_n(K)_X := \inf_{\dim(W)=n} \max_{v \in K} \min_{w \in W} \|v - w\|_X. \quad (1.1)$$

of K in X measures how well the set K can be approximated by n dimensional linear spaces. Obviously, if L is a bounded linear mapping of X into the Banach space Y , then the image $L(K)$ is compact and its n -widths satisfy

$$d_n(L(K))_Y \leq \|L\| d_n(K)_X, \quad n \geq 1. \quad (1.2)$$

The purpose of this paper is to study how the asymptotic behavior of these n -widths is preserved under the action of mappings u that are possibly nonlinear but assumed to be holomorphic.

We say that u is holomorphic on the open set $O \subset X$ if for each $x \in O$, u has a Frechet derivative at x . Our main result is

Theorem 1 *Suppose u is a holomorphic mapping from an open set $O \subset X$ into Y and u is uniformly bounded on O :*

$$\sup_{x \in O} \|u(x)\|_Y \leq B. \quad (1.3)$$

If $K \subset O$ is any compact subset of X , then for any $s > 1$ and $t < s - 1$,

$$\sup_{n \geq 1} n^s d_n(K)_X < \infty \Rightarrow \sup_{n \geq 1} n^t d_n(u(K))_Y < \infty. \quad (1.4)$$

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We prove Theorem 1 in the following sections §2 and §3. Roughly speaking, this result says that holomorphic mappings behave almost as nicely as linear mappings, in the sense of transporting the asymptotic behavior of n -widths. In the theorem, we have a loss of slightly more than 1 in the rate since it is asked that $t < s - 1$. It is not clear whether this loss is unavoidable, or just tied to our method of proof of Theorem 1 which is based on local parametrizations $z \mapsto a(z)$ of K , where $z = (z_j)_{j \geq 0}$ is a sequence of complex numbers, and piecewise polynomial approximations applied to the resulting map $z \mapsto u(a(z))$.

Our motivation for seeking theorems of this type lies in the study of parametric families of Partial Differential Equations (PDEs), of the general form

$$\mathcal{P}(u, a) = 0, \quad (1.5)$$

where \mathcal{P} is a partial differential operator, and a is a parameter that varies in a compact set K of a finite or infinite dimensional space X . Assuming well-posedness of the problem, in the sense that for every $a \in K$ there exists a unique solution $u(a)$ in a suitable Banach space Y , we may define the solution map

$$u : a \mapsto u(a), \quad (1.6)$$

acting from K to the solution space Y . Various applications typically require the query of $u(a)$ for many instances of the parameter a .

The objective of *reduced modeling* is to build efficient online methods for such numerical queries, by exploiting the smoothness of the above solution map. One approach consists in searching for an optimal space V_n of moderate dimension n for simultaneously approximating all functions in the *solution manifold*

$$u(K) := \{u(a) : a \in K\}. \quad (1.7)$$

Therefore, the asymptotic behaviour of the n -width $d_n(u(K))_Y$ gives us the best possible performance of such an approach. Of course, the optimal space V_n is generally not accessible.

For instance, the reduced basis method [11, 10] generates V_n from particular *snapshots* $u_i = u(a^i)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, of the solution manifold. These spaces are not optimal, however it has been shown in [1] and [6] that, in the case where Y is a Hilbert space, whenever $d_n(u(K))_Y$ is $\mathcal{O}(n^{-r})$ then a certain greedy selection of the a^i in the reduced basis method gives the same convergence rate for the spaces V_n generated by the algorithm. The performance of other model reduction methods such as the generalized empirical interpolation method [12] or the generalized reduced basis methods [9] can also not exceed the rate of decay of the Kolmogorov width of the solution manifold. This motivates our interest in evaluating the asymptotic behaviour of the n -widths of the solution manifolds associated to relevant parametric PDEs.

While the n -width of K is typically easy to estimate, that of $u(K)$ is not, due to the generally nonlinear nature of the solution map, and a certain decay of $d_n(u(K))_Y$ is often used as starting assumption in the analysis of model reduction, but rarely proved. Therefore results like Theorem 1 are useful in order to provide a-priori bounds provided that the solution has holomorphic with respect to the parameter. We apply this approach to various examples of parametric PDEs in §4.

2 The proof of Theorem 1

In what follows, we use the notation

$$U := \otimes_{j \geq 1} \{|z_j| \leq 1\}, \quad (2.1)$$

for the unit ball of the complex space $\ell_\infty(\mathbb{N})$. The proof of Theorem 1 will be reduced to proving the following theorem.

Theorem 2 *Let K, O and u be as in the assumptions of Theorem 1. Assume that, for some $p < 1$, there exists a sequence $(\psi_j)_{j \geq 1}$ of functions in X such that*

$$(\|\psi_j\|_X)_{j \geq 1} \in \ell_p(\mathbb{N}) \text{ and } K \subset Q := \left\{ \sum_{j \geq 1} z_j \psi_j : z = (z_j)_{j \geq 1} \in U \right\} \quad (2.2)$$

Then

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} [n^t d_n(u(K))_Y]^p n^{-1} < \infty, \quad t := \frac{1}{p} - 1. \quad (2.3)$$

We prove Theorem 2 in the following section. For now, we show how it implies Theorem 1.

Proof of Theorem 1 from Theorem 2: The assumption in Theorem 1 is that

$$\sup_{n \geq 1} n^s d_n(K)_X < \infty, \quad (2.4)$$

where $s > 1$. Therefore, there exists a constant $C > 0$ and a sequence of spaces $(V_k)_{k \geq 0}$ with $V_k \subset X$ and $\dim(V_k) = 2^k$, such that

$$\max_{x \in K} \min_{g \in V_k} \|x - g\|_X \leq C 2^{-sk}, \quad k \geq 0. \quad (2.5)$$

By replacing V_k by $V_0 + V_1 + \dots + V_{k-1}$ and possibly changing the constant C , we may assume that the spaces V_k are nested: $V_{k-1} \subset V_k$, for all $k \geq 1$.

Now let $x \in K$, and denote by b_k a best approximation to x from V_k , $k \geq 0$, and define $b_{-1} := 0$. Then, $g_k := b_k - b_{k-1}$ is in V_k , $k \geq 0$, and we have

$$x = \sum_{k \geq 0} g_k, \quad (2.6)$$

and there exists a constant $C > 0$, such that

$$\|g_k\|_X \leq C 2^{-sk}, \quad k \geq 0 \quad (2.7)$$

By Auerbach's lemma (see page 146 of [7]), for every $k \geq 0$, there exists a basis $\{\varphi_{k,l}\}_{l=1,\dots,2^k}$ of the space V_k , and a dual basis $\{\tilde{\varphi}_{k,l}\}_{l=1,\dots,2^k} \subset X'$ such that $\|\varphi_{k,l}\|_X = \|\tilde{\varphi}_{k,l}\|_{X'} = 1$. It follows that any $x \in K$ is of the form

$$x = \sum_{k \geq 0} \sum_{l=1}^{2^k} z_{k,l} \varphi_{k,l}, \quad |z_{k,l}| \leq C 2^{-sk}. \quad (2.8)$$

Each integer $j \geq 1$ can be written uniquely as $j = 2^k + l - 1$ with $l \in \{1, \dots, 2^k\}$. We use this to define

$$\psi_j := C 2^{-sk} \varphi_{k,l} \quad j = 2^k + l - 1. \quad (2.9)$$

This gives that any $x \in K$ is of the form

$$x = \sum_{j \geq 1} z_j \psi_j, \quad |z_j| \leq 1. \quad (2.10)$$

Therefore, we have

$$K \subset Q := \left\{ \sum_{j \geq 1} z_j \psi_j : z = (z_j)_{j \geq 1} \in U \right\}, \quad (2.11)$$

and in addition

$$\|\psi_j\|_X \leq 2^s C j^{-s}. \quad (2.12)$$

It follows that $(\|\psi_j\|_X)_{j \geq 1} \in \ell_p(\mathbb{N})$ for any p such that $sp > 1$. Therefore, according to Theorem 2, we obtain that

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} [n^t d_n(u(K))_Y]^p n^{-1} < \infty, \quad t := \frac{1}{p} - 1. \quad (2.13)$$

It follows that

$$\sup_{n \geq 1} n^t d_n(u(K))_Y < \infty, \quad (2.14)$$

for any $t < s - 1$, which is the conclusion of Theorem 1. \square

Remark 3 *The loss of 1 between s and t is inherently linked with the particulars of the above argument, which replaces the compact set K by the larger set Q which has a simple geometry of a rectangular box with directions ψ_j . The loss occurs when going from the assumption $d_n(K)_X \lesssim n^{-s}$ of the Theorem to the property that $\|\psi_j\|_X \sim j^{-s}$. If we try to reverse this argument without any other assumption than $\|\psi_j\|_X \lesssim j^{-s}$, we may only retrieve that*

$$d_n(K)_X \leq d_n(Q)_X \leq \sum_{j > n} \|\psi_j\|_X \lesssim n^{1-s}. \quad (2.15)$$

3 Proof of Theorem 2

This section of the paper will give the proof of Theorem 2. The assumption in the theorem says that each $x \in K$ is in Q and can therefore be written as

$$x = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} z_j \psi_j, \quad (3.1)$$

where $z = (z_j)_{j \geq 1} \in U$ and $(\|\psi_j\|_X)_{j \geq 1} \in \ell_p(\mathbb{N})$. The main idea for the proof of Theorem 2 is to use the parametrization of K by $z = (z_j)_{j \geq 0}$, and piecewise polynomial approximations of the resulting map

$$z \mapsto u(a(z)), \quad a(z) := \sum_{j \geq 1} z_j \psi_j, \quad (3.2)$$

from U to Y . The first problem that we face is that this map is generally not well defined for all $y \in U$ due to the fact that the set $a(U)$ is generally not contained in the open set O where u is defined and known to be holomorphic. We will remedy this situation by using local parametrizations of K , taking advantage of its compactness.

Step 1: localization

Since K is compact and O is open, there exists an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that the open set

$$K_\varepsilon := \{x \in X : \min_{x' \in K} \|x - x'\|_X < \varepsilon\} = \bigcup_{x' \in K} \{x : \|x - x'\|_X < \varepsilon\}, \quad (3.3)$$

is contained in O . With no loss of generality, up to choosing a smaller O , we may assume in what follows that $O = K_\varepsilon$.

For this ε , we next choose $J \geq 1$ such that

$$\sum_{j>J} \|\psi_j\|_X < \frac{\varepsilon}{10}. \quad (3.4)$$

Such a J always exists since $(\|\psi_j\|_X)_{j \geq 1} \in \ell_p(\mathbb{N}) \subset \ell_1(\mathbb{N})$. In going further, we use the notation

$$U_J := \{z \in U : z_j = 0, j > J\}, \quad (3.5)$$

where U is defined by (2.1). Since $K \subset Q$, for any $x \in K$ there exists a $z \in U$ such that

$$x = \sum_{j=1}^J z_j \psi_j + \sum_{j>J} z_j \psi_j =: x_J + x_{J'}. \quad (3.6)$$

Note that this decomposition may not be unique - since the ψ_j are not assumed to be linearly independent - but, for each $x \in K$, we assign one such decomposition.

We can find a finite set $U'_J \subset U_J$, such that, for each $z \in U_J$, there is a $z' \in U'_J$ such that

$$\|z - z'\|_{\ell_\infty(\mathbb{N})} \leq \eta, \quad \eta := \frac{\varepsilon}{10 \sum_{j=1}^J \|\psi_j\|_X}. \quad (3.7)$$

We let $B := \{b_1, \dots, b_M\}$ be the finite set of points $b = \sum_{j=1}^J z'_j \psi_j$ with $z' \in U'_J$, for which there is an $x = \sum_{j=1}^\infty z_j \psi_j \in K$, such that

$$|z_j - z'_j| \leq \eta, \quad j = 1, \dots, J. \quad (3.8)$$

Now, define the sets

$$Q_i := \left\{ b_i + \eta \sum_{j=1}^J z_j \psi_j + \sum_{j>J} z_j \psi_j : z \in U \right\}, \quad i = 1, \dots, M. \quad (3.9)$$

We claim that

$$K \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^M Q_i \subset K_\varepsilon. \quad (3.10)$$

Indeed, if $x \in K$ and $x = \sum_{j=1}^\infty z_j \psi_j$, then according to (3.7) and (3.8), there is a b_i such that

$$x_J - b_i = \sum_{j=1}^J c_j \psi_j, \quad |c_j| \leq \eta, \quad (3.11)$$

and so the left containment easily follows. To prove the right containment, we fix $i \in \{1, \dots, M\}$ and verify that $Q_i \subset K_\epsilon$. We have $b_i = \sum_{j=1}^J z'_j \psi_j$, and from (3.8), there is an $x^* \in K$, $x^* = \sum_{j=1}^\infty z_j^* \psi_j$ for which $\|z' - z^*\|_{\ell_\infty(\{1, \dots, J\})} \leq \eta$. In view of (3.4) and the definition of η , we have

$$\|b_i - x^*\|_X \leq \frac{2\epsilon}{10}. \quad (3.12)$$

This means that for any point $x \in Q_i$, we have

$$\|x - x^*\|_X < \|b_i - x^*\|_X + \frac{\epsilon}{10} + \frac{\epsilon}{10} < \frac{3\epsilon}{10} \quad (3.13)$$

because both terms $\eta \sum_{j=1}^J z_j \psi_j$ and $\sum_{j>J} z_j \psi_j$ appearing in (3.9) each have norm less than $\frac{\epsilon}{10}$ with strict inequality for the second term. Since $x^* \in K$, this shows the upper containment in (3.10).

Let us define the new sequence (ψ_i^*) by

$$\psi_j^* := \begin{cases} \eta \psi_j, & j = 1, \dots, J, \\ \psi_j, & j > J. \end{cases} \quad (3.14)$$

Then, $(\|\psi_j^*\|_X)_{j \geq 1} \in \ell_p(\mathbb{N})$ and in addition

$$\sum_{j=1}^\infty \|\psi_j^*\|_X \leq \frac{2\epsilon}{10}. \quad (3.15)$$

Hence, each of the sets Q_i , for $i = 1, 2, \dots, M$, is of the form

$$Q^* = \{b + \sum_{j=1}^\infty z_j \psi_j^* : z = (z_j)_{j \geq 1} \in U\}, \quad b \in B, \quad (\|\psi_j^*\|_X)_{j \geq 1} \in \ell_p(\mathbb{N}). \quad (3.16)$$

We note for further use, that because we have shown (3.13), we actually can conclude slightly more about Q^* , namely

$$Q_\epsilon^* := \left\{x : \text{dist}(x, Q^*)_X \leq \frac{7\epsilon}{10}\right\} \subset K_\epsilon. \quad (3.17)$$

From (3.10), we have

$$u(K) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^M u(Q_i). \quad (3.18)$$

Therefore, $d_{Mn}(u(K))_Y \leq \max_{i=1, \dots, M} d_n(u(Q_i))_Y$. In order to conclude the proof of the theorem, it will be sufficient to show that for every set Q^* of the form (3.16) which satisfies (3.17) and (3.15), we have

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} (n^t d_n(u(Q^*))_Y^p n^{-1}) < \infty, \quad t := \frac{1}{p} - 1. \quad (3.19)$$

Step 2: parametrization and holomorphic extension

In order to prove (3.19) and complete the proof of the theorem, we fix such a set Q^* having the representation (3.16) and satisfying (3.17) and (3.15). We consider the Y valued function

$$v(z) := u(b + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} z_j \psi_j). \quad (3.20)$$

If $\rho = (\rho_j)_{j \geq 1}$ is any sequence of positive numbers such that $\rho_j > 1$ for all $j \geq 1$, we introduce the polydisc

$$U_\rho := \otimes_{j \geq 1} \{|z_j| \leq \rho_j\}. \quad (3.21)$$

Our next observation is that if the sequence ρ is such that

$$\sum_{j \geq 1} (\rho_j - 1) \|\psi_j^*\|_X \leq \frac{7\varepsilon}{10}, \quad (3.22)$$

then, by the definition of Q^* and because of (3.17), the function v is holomorphic in each variable z_j and bounded on the set U_ρ , with

$$\|v(z)\|_Y \leq B, \quad z \in U_\rho. \quad (3.23)$$

We expand v in terms of the multivariate power series

$$v(z) = \sum_{\nu \in \mathcal{F}} v_\nu z^\nu, \quad z^\nu := \prod_{j \geq 1} z_j^{\nu_j}, \quad (3.24)$$

where \mathcal{F} is the set of finitely supported sequences of positive integers $\nu = (\nu_j)_{j \geq 1}$, and each coefficient

$$v_\nu := \frac{1}{\nu!} \frac{\partial^\nu v}{\partial z^\nu}(0), \quad \nu! := \prod_{j \geq 1} \nu_j! \quad (3.25)$$

is an element of Y (here, we use the convention that $0! = 1$). We will show that the coefficients in the expansion (3.24) satisfy

$$(\|v_\nu\|_Y)_{\nu \in \mathcal{F}} \in \ell_p(\mathcal{F}). \quad (3.26)$$

Assuming that this claim has been proven, we show how to finish the proof of (3.19). Indeed, we define $\Lambda_n \subset \mathcal{F}$ to be the set of indices corresponding to the n largest $\|v_\nu\|_Y$. Then, a standard result of best n -term sequence approximation [5] says that (3.26) is equivalent to

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} \left(n^t \sum_{\nu \notin \Lambda_n} \|v_\nu\|_Y \right)^p n^{-1} < \infty, \quad t := \frac{1}{p} - 1. \quad (3.27)$$

Since the subspace $Y_n := \text{span}\{v_\nu : \nu \in \Lambda_n\}$ of Y provides the estimate

$$d_n(u(Q^*))_Y \leq \max_{x \in Q^*} \min_{w \in Y_n} \|u(x) - w\|_Y \leq \max_{z \in U} \left\| v(z) - \sum_{\nu \in \Lambda_n} v_\nu z^\nu \right\|_Y \leq \sum_{\nu \notin \Lambda_n} \|v_\nu\|_Y, \quad (3.28)$$

we conclude that (3.19) holds.

We are left with having to prove (3.26). The proof of this claim follows by arguments borrowed from [3]. We will only sketch the details and leave the reader to consult [3] when the proofs are

identical. We establish (3.26) by proving certain estimates for the norms $\|v_\nu\|_Y$. If $\rho = (\rho_j)_{j \geq 1}$ is any sequence such that $\rho_j \geq 1$ and such that

$$\sum_{j \geq 1} (\rho_j - 1) \|\psi_j^*\|_X \leq \frac{6\varepsilon}{10}, \quad (3.29)$$

then, we follow the approach in [3] (based on applying the Cauchy integral formula over the discs $\{|z_j| \leq \rho_j\}$ for each variable), to obtain the estimate

$$\|v_\nu\|_Y \leq B \prod_{j \geq 1} \rho_j^{-\nu_j} = B \rho^{-\nu}, \quad (3.30)$$

with the convention that $\rho_j^{-\nu_j} = 1$ if $\nu_j = 0$.

Step 3: summability

We use the estimate (3.30) to establish the $\ell_p(\mathcal{F})$ summability of the sequence $(\|\mu_\nu\|_Y)_{\nu \in \mathcal{F}}$. To this end, we use a specific design of the sequence ρ that depends on the index ν , in a similar spirit to that in [3]. We introduce the sequence $\rho(\nu) := (\rho_j)_{j \geq 1}$ that depends on ν according to

$$\rho_j := 1 + \frac{6\varepsilon}{10 \|\psi_j^*\|_X} \frac{\nu_j}{|\nu|}. \quad (3.31)$$

where $|\nu| := \sum_{j \geq 1} \nu_j$. It is easily checked that $\sum_{j \geq 1} (\rho_j - 1) \|\psi_j^*\|_X = \frac{6\varepsilon}{10}$, so that the estimate (3.30) holds for $\rho = \rho(\nu)$. Consequently, defining the sequence $d = (d_j)_{j \geq 1}$ with $d_j := \frac{10 \|\psi_j^*\|_X}{6\varepsilon}$, we obtain

$$\|v_\nu\|_Y \leq B \prod_{j \geq 1} \left(\frac{|\nu|}{\nu_j} d_j \right)^{\nu_j} = \frac{|\nu|^{|\nu|}}{\nu^\nu} d^\nu, \quad (3.32)$$

Using the inequalities $n! \leq n^n \leq n!e^n$, which hold for any $n \geq 1$, it follows that

$$\|v_\nu\|_Y \leq B \frac{|\nu|!}{\nu!} \bar{d}^\nu, \quad (3.33)$$

where \bar{d} is defined by $\bar{d}_j = e d_j$. We notice that

$$\sum_{j \geq 1} \bar{d}_j = e \sum_{j \geq 1} d_j = e \frac{10}{6\varepsilon} \sum_{j \geq 1} \|\psi_j^*\|_X \leq e \frac{10}{6\varepsilon} \frac{2\varepsilon}{10} = \frac{e}{3} < 1. \quad (3.34)$$

We then invoke Theorem 7.2 in [4] which says that the sequence $(\frac{|\nu|!}{\nu!} \bar{d}^\nu)_{\nu \in \mathcal{F}}$ belongs to $\ell_p(\mathcal{F})$ if and only if $\bar{d} \in \ell_p(\mathbb{N})$ and $\|\bar{d}\|_{\ell_1} \leq 1$. This completes the proof of Theorem 2.

4 Application to parametrized PDE's

Parametrized PDE's are of the general form

$$\mathcal{P}(u, a) = 0, \quad (4.1)$$

where \mathcal{P} is a differential operator and where a represents parameters in the model. Typically a is a function that could represent a diffusion coefficient, source terms, speed of propagation, shape of the boundary of the domain where the problem is set, etc. We allow a to vary in a set K such that the solution $u(a)$ is well defined in some Banach space Y for all $a \in K$.

We are then interested in the the solution manifold,

$$u(K) := \{u(a) : a \in K\} \subset Y. \quad (4.2)$$

As explained in the introduction, one reason for estimating the decay of the n -widths of $u(K)$ is that it allows us to give a-priori bounds for the convergence of model reduction methods, such as the reduced basis method.

As a first example, we consider the problem

$$-\operatorname{div}(a\nabla u) = f, \quad (4.3)$$

set on a bounded Lipschitz domain $D \subset \mathbb{R}^m$, with homogeneous Dirichlet boundary conditions and $f \in H^{-1}(D)$. We are interested in the map

$$u : a \rightarrow u(a). \quad (4.4)$$

Here we take $X = L^\infty(D)$, $Y = H_0^1(D)$, $O = \{a \in X : \Re(a) > r\}$, where $r > 0$ is fixed, and K a compact set of X contained in O .

We can use Theorem 1 to estimate the decay of the Kolmogorov n -width of the solution manifold $u(K)$ from the decay of the Kolmogorov n -width of K . The holomorphy and boundedness of the map u from O to Y follows from standard arguments using Lax-Milgram theory, see for example [3]. In fact the expression of the complex Frechet derivative $du_a : X \rightarrow Y$ can be obtained by differentiating the variational form

$$\int_D a \nabla(u(a)) \nabla v = \langle f, v \rangle, \quad v \in Y \quad (4.5)$$

with respect to a : for any $w \in X$, we find that $du_a w \in Y$ is the unique solution to

$$\int_D a \nabla(du_a w) \nabla v = - \int_D w \nabla(u(a)) \nabla v, \quad v \in Y. \quad (4.6)$$

As to the boundedness, we have the standard a-priori estimate

$$\|u(a)\|_Y \leq B := \frac{\|f\|_{Y'}}{r}, \quad a \in O, \quad (4.7)$$

where Y' is the dual space of Y , in this case $Y' = H^{-1}(D)$. It follows from Theorem 1 that for any $s > 1$ and $t < s - 1$,

$$\sup_{n \geq 1} n^s d_n(K)_X < \infty \Rightarrow \sup_{n \geq 1} n^t d_n(u(K))_Y < \infty. \quad (4.8)$$

As an example consider, for some fixed $\alpha, M > 0$, the set K defined as

$$K := \{a \in X : \Re(a) > r, \|a\|_{C^\alpha} \leq M\}, \quad (4.9)$$

where $C^\alpha(D) = B_\infty^\alpha(L^\infty(D))$ is the Hölder space of exponent $\alpha > 0$, equipped with its usual norm $\|\cdot\|_{C^\alpha}$. It is well known that the Kolmogorov n -widths of the unit ball of $C^\alpha(D)$ decay like n^{-s} where $s = \frac{\alpha}{m}$. It thus follows that

$$\sup_{n \geq 1} n^t d_n(u(K))_Y < \infty, \quad t < \frac{\alpha}{m} - 1. \quad (4.10)$$

It is possible to treat more general models of the form (4.1), in particular non-linear PDE's, through the following general theorem, which uses arguments similar to those in the proof of Theorem 2.4 in [2].

Theorem 4 *Let $\mathcal{P} : Y \times X \rightarrow Z$ where X , Y and Z are complex Banach spaces. Let $K \subset X$ be compact set of functions. We assume that*

(i) \mathcal{P} is a holomorphic map from $Y \times X$ to Z .

(ii) For each $a \in K$, there exists a unique solution $u(a) \in Y$ to (4.1).

(iii) For each $a \in K$, the partial differential $\partial_u \mathcal{P}(u(a), a)$ is an isomorphism from Y to Z .

Then, there exists an open set $O \subset X$ containing K , such that u has an holomorphic extension over O with values taken in Y and a uniform bound $\sup_{a \in O} \|u(a)\|_Y \leq B$. In other words, all the assumptions of Theorem 1 hold.

Proof: Let $a \in K$. The assumptions (i)-(ii)-(iii) allow us to apply the holomorphic version of the implicit function theorem on complex Banach spaces, see [8, Theorem 10.2.1], and conclude that there exists an $\varepsilon > 0$, and a unique holomorphic extension of u from $\mathring{\mathcal{B}}(a, \varepsilon)$ the open ball of X with center a and radius ε into Y such that $\mathcal{P}(u(b), b) = 0$ for any $b \in \mathring{\mathcal{B}}(a, \varepsilon)$. In addition, the map u is uniformly bounded and holomorphic on $\mathring{\mathcal{B}}(a, \varepsilon)$ with

$$du_b = -\left(\partial_u \mathcal{P}(u(b), b)\right)^{-1} \circ \partial \mathcal{P}_b(u(b), b), \quad b \in \mathring{\mathcal{B}}(a, \varepsilon). \quad (4.11)$$

Let us note that $\varepsilon = \varepsilon(a)$ depends on a . Since $\bigcup_{a \in K} \mathring{\mathcal{B}}(a, \varepsilon(a))$ is an infinite open covering of K and since K is compact in X , there exists a finite number M and a_1, \dots, a_M in K such that

$$K \subset O := \bigcup_{j=1}^M \mathring{\mathcal{B}}(a_j, \varepsilon(a_j)). \quad (4.12)$$

Therefore u has a uniformly bounded holomorphic extension over O . \square

There are many settings where Theorem 4 can be applied. These include equations where the dependence of \mathcal{P} in both a and u is nonlinear, in contrast to the previous example of the linear diffusion problem. As a simple example consider the equation

$$u^3 - \operatorname{div}(\exp(a)\nabla u) = f, \quad (4.13)$$

set on a bounded Lipschitz domain $D \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ where $m = 2$ or 3 , with homogeneous Dirichlet boundary conditions and $f \in H^{-1}(D)$. Here, we set $X = L^\infty(D)$, $Y = H_0^1(D)$ and $Z = Y'$. The operator \mathcal{P} is given by

$$\mathcal{P}(u, a) = u^3 - \operatorname{div}(\exp(a)\nabla u) - f. \quad (4.14)$$

Using the fact that $H_0^1(D)$ is continuously embedded into $L^4(D)$, it is easily seen that \mathcal{P} acts as a holomorphic map from $Y \times X$ to Z , and therefore assumption (i) holds.

We now take for K any compact set of X contained in the set of *real valued* functions $a \in X$. By the theory of monotone operators, see for example Theorem 1 in Chapter 6 of [13], for any $a \in K$ there exists a unique solution $u(a)$ to (4.13), and therefore assumption (ii) holds.

Finally, we observe that, for any $a \in K$, we have

$$\partial_u \mathcal{P}(u(a), a)(w) = 3u(a)^2 w - \operatorname{div}(\exp(a) \nabla w). \quad (4.15)$$

The operator $\partial_u \mathcal{P}(u(a), a)$ is associated to the sesquilinear form

$$\sigma(v, w) = \langle \partial_u \mathcal{P}(u(a), a)(v), w \rangle_{Y', Y} = \int_D 3u(a)^2 v \overline{w} + \int_D \exp(a) \nabla v \cdot \overline{\nabla w}. \quad (4.16)$$

which is continuous over $Y \times Y$ (by the continuous embedding of $H_0^1(D)$ into $L^4(D)$) and satisfies the coercivity condition

$$\sigma(v, v) \geq \exp(-\|a\|_{L^\infty}) \|v\|_Y^2, \quad v \in Y, \quad (4.17)$$

By Lax-Milgram theory, $\partial_u \mathcal{P}(u(a), a)$ is thus an isomorphism from Y onto $Y' = Z$, and therefore assumption (iii) holds.

In conclusion, we may apply Theorem 4, and subsequently Theorem 1, to conclude that

$$\sup_{n \geq 1} n^s d_n(K)_X < \infty \Rightarrow \sup_{n \geq 1} n^t d_n(u(K))_Y < \infty. \quad (4.18)$$

For example, if K is of the form

$$K := \{a \in X : \|a\|_{C^\alpha} \leq M\}, \quad (4.19)$$

we again obtain that

$$\sup_{n \geq 1} n^t d_n(u(K))_Y < \infty, \quad t < \frac{\alpha}{m} - 1. \quad (4.20)$$

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